

INW

But why? ah tell me, ah too dear!
Steals down my cheek th' involuntary tear. *Pope.*
INVOLUTION. *n. f.* [involutio, Latin.]
1. The act of involving or inwrapping.
2. The state of being entangled; complication.
All things are mixed, and causes blended by mutual involutions. *Glanville's Seepf. c. 23.*
3. That which is wrapped round any thing.
Great conceits are raised of the involution or membranous covering called the silly-how, sometimes found about the heads of children. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*
TO INVOLVE. *v. a.* [in and ure.]
1. To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice and custom; to accustom. It had anciently *with* before the thing practised, now *to*.
Because they insist so much, and so proudly insult thereon, we must a little *involve* their ears *with* hearing how others, whom they more regard, are in this case accustomed to use the self-same language with us. *Hooker, b. v.*
If there might be added the right helps of true art and learning, there would be as much difference, in maturity of judgment, between men *therewith* *involved*, and that which now men are, as between men that are now and innocents. *Hooker, b. i. f. 6.*
That it may no painful work endure,
It to strong labour can itself *involve*. *Hubbard's Tale.*
England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately *involved* to the mild and goodly government of the Confessor. *Spenser.*
The forward hand, *involved* to wounds, makes way
Upon the sharpest fronts of the most fierce. *Daniel.*
Then cruel, by their sports to blood *enured*
Of fighting beasts, and men to beasts *exposed*. *Milton.*
TO INVOLVE. *v. a.* [in and ure.]
Our prompt obedience. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*
They, who had been most *involved* to business, had not in their lives ever undergone so great fatigue for twenty days together. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
We may *involve* ourselves by custom to bear the extremities of weather without injury. *Addison's Guard, N^o. 102.*
2. To bring into use; to practise again.
The wanton boy was shortly well *recurr'd*
Of that his malady;
But he soon after fresh again *involved*
His former cruelty. *Spenser.*
INVOLVEMENT. *n. f.* [from *involve*.] Practice; habit; use; custom; frequency.
If iron will acquire by mere continuance a secret appetite, and habitual inclination to the site it held, then how much more may education, being nothing else but a constant plight and *involvement*, induce by custom good habits into a reasonable creature. *Wotton.*
TO INVOLVE. *v. a.* [in and ure.] To intomb; to bury.
The sepulchre
Wherein we saw thee quietly *involved*,
Hath op'd its ponderous and marble jaws
To cast thee up again. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Amidst the tears of Trojan dames *involved*,
And by his loyal daughters truly mourn'd. *Dryden.*
INVOLUTION. *n. f.* [involutio, Latin.] The act of burning.
INVOLUTE. *adj.* [involute, Fr. inutilis, Lat.] Useless; unprofitable.
To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *involute* speculation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N^o. 839.*
INVOLUTILITY. *n. f.* [involuitas, Fr. inutilitas, Lat.] Uselessness; unprofitableness.
INVULNERABLE. *adj.* [invulnerable, Fr. invulnerabilis, Lat.] Not to be wounded; secure from wound.
Our cannon's malice vainly shall be spent
Against th' *invulnerable* clouds of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*
Nor vainly hope
To be *invulnerable* in those bright arms,
That mortal dint none can resist. *Milton.*
Vanessa, though by Pallas taught,
By love *invulnerable* thought,
Searching in books for wisdom's aid,
Was in the very search betray'd. *Swift's Miscel.*
TO INVOLVE. *v. a.* [in and ure.] To inclose with a wall.
Three such towns in those places with the garriſons, would be so augmented as they would be able with little to *involve* themselves strongly. *Spenser on Ireland.*
INWARD. *adv.* [inward, Saxon.]
INWARDS. *adv.* [inward, Saxon.]
1. Towards the internal parts; within.
The parts of living creatures that be more *inwards* nourish more than the outward flesh. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The medicines which go to these magical ointments are so strong, that if they were used *inwards* they would kill; and therefore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon.*
Celestial light shines *inward*. *Milton.*
2. With inflexion or incurvity; concavely.
He stretches out his arm in sign of peace, with his breast bending *inward*. *Dryden's Dufresney.*

3. Into the mind or thoughts.
Looking *inward* we are stricken dumb; looking upward we speak and prevail. *Hooker, b. v.*
INWARD. *adj.*
1. Internal; placed not on the outside but within.
Though the lord of the liberty do pain himself all he may to yield equal justice unto all, yet can there not but great abuses lurk in so *inward* and absolute a privilege. *Spenser.*
He could not rest, but did his stout heart eat,
And waste his *inward* gall with deep despoil. *Pa. 2p.*
To each *inward* part
It shoots invisible.
Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this scaffolding of the body, may discover the *inward* structure more plainly. *Milton.*
2. Reflecting; deeply thinking.
With outward smiles their flattery I receiv'd;
But bent and *inward* to myself again
Perplex'd, these matters I revolv'd, in vain. *Prior.*
3. Intimate; domestic.
All my *inward* friends abhorred me. *Job xix. 19.*
4. Seated in the mind.
Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an *inward* toil;
And for unfelt imaginations,
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shakespeare.*
INWARD. *n. f.*
1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. Seldom has this sense a singular.
Then sacrificing, laid
The *inwards*, and their fat, with incense strew'd
On the cleft wood, and all due rites perform'd. *Milton.*
They esteem them most profitable, because of the great quantity of fat upon their *inwards*. *Mortimer's Hist.*
2. Intimate; near acquaintance.
Sir, I was an *inward* of his; a fly fellow was the duke; and I know the cause of his withdrawing. *Shakespeare.*
INWARDLY. *adv.* [from *inward*.]
1. In the heart; privately.
That which *inwardly* each man should be, the church outwardly ought to testify. *Hooker, b. v.*
I bleed *inwardly* for my lord. *Shakespeare.*
Mean time the king, though *inwardly* he mourn'd,
In pomp triumphant to the town return'd,
Attended by the chiefs. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
2. In the parts within; internally.
Let Benedick, like covered fire,
Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly*. *Shakespeare.*
Cantharides he prescribes both outwardly and *inwardly*. *Arbutnot on Cui.*
3. With inflexion or concavity.
INWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from *inward*.] Intimacy; familiarity.
You know, my *inwardness* and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio. *Shakespeare.*
TO INVOLVE. *v. a.* [in and ure.] To hide in woods.
He got out of the river, *involved* himself so as the ladies lost the marking his sportfulness. *Sidney, b. ii.*
TO INVOLVE. *v. a.* [in and ure.]
1. To cover by involution; to involve.
And over them Arachne high did lift
Her cunning web, and spread her subtil net,
Involved in soul smoke. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
This, as an amber drop, *involves* a bee,
Covering discovers your quick soul; that we
May in your through-flime front our hearts thoughts see. *Donne.*
2. To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity.
The case is no sooner made than resolv'd: if it be made not *involved*, but plainly and perspicuously. *Bacon.*
3. It is doubtful whether the following examples should not be *enrap* or *inrap*, from *in* and *rap*, *rapio*, Latin, to ravish or transport.
This pearl she gave me I do feel't and see't;
And though 'tis wonder that *enwraps* me thus,
Yet 'tis not madness. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
For if such holy song
Enwrap our fancy long,
Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold. *Milton.*
INWROUGHT. *adj.* [in and wrought.] Adorned with work.

INW

JOC

Camus, reverend sir, went footing slow;
His mantle hairy and his bonnet sedge,
Inwrought with figures dim, and on the edge
Like to that fanguine flower incrib'd with woe. *Milton.*
TO INWREATH. *v. a.* [in and wreath.] To surround as with a wreath.
Bind their resplendent locks *inwreath'd* with beams. *Milton.*
Nor less the palm of peace *inwreathes* thy brow. *Thomson.*
JOB. *n. f.* [A low word now much in use, of which I cannot tell the etymology.]
1. A low mean lucrative busy affair.
He was now with his old friends in the state of a poor disbanded officer after peace, like an old favourite of a cunning minister after the job is over. *Arbutnot.*
No cheek is known to blush, no heart to throb,
Save when they lose a question, or a job. *Pope.*
Such patents as these never were granted with a view of being a job, for the interest of a particular person to the damage of the publick. *Swift.*
2. A sudden flash with a sharp instrument.
TO JOB. *v. a.*
1. To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument.
As an ass with a galled back was feeding in a meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and there sat *jobbing* of the fore. *L'Estrange.*
2. To drive in a sharp instrument.
Let peacocks and turkey leave *jobbing* their beak. *Tusser.*
The work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, draw or *job* the edge into the stuff. *Moxon.*
TO JOB. *v. n.* To play the stockjobber; to buy and sell as a broker.
The judge shall *job*, the bishop bite the town,
And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown. *Pope.*
JOB'S TEARS. *n. f.* An herb.
JOBBER. *n. f.* [from *job*.]
1. A man who sells stock in the publick funds.
So cast it in the southern seas,
And view it through a *jobber's* bill;
Put on what spectacles you please,
Your guinea's but a guinea still. *Swift's Miscel.*
2. One who does chancework.
JOBBERS. *n. f.* [most probably from *jobbe*, Flemish, dull, and *mol*, Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead.
And like the world, men's *jobbers* will
Turn round upon their ears, the poles. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
JOCKEY. *n. f.* [from *jack*, the diminutive of *john*, comes *jackey*, or, as the Scotch, *jackey*, used for any boy, and particularly for a boy that rides race-horses.
1. A fellow that rides horses in the race.
These were the wise ancients, who heaped up greater honours on Pindar's *jackies* than on the poet himself. *Addison.*
2. A man that deals in horses.
3. A cheat; a trickish fellow.
TO JOCKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To juggle by riding against one.
2. To cheat; to trick.
JOCOSE. *adj.* [jocosus, Latin.] Merry; waggish; given to jest.
If the subject be sacred, all ludicrous turns, and *jocose* or comical airs, should be excluded, lest young minds learn to trifle with the awful solemnities of religion. *Watts.*
JOCOSELY. *adv.* [from *jocose*.] Waggishly; in jest; in game.
Spondanus imagines that Ulysses may possibly speak *jocose*ly, but in truth Ulysses never behaves with levity. *Browne.*
JOCOSINESS. *n. f.* [from *jocose*.] Waggery; merriment.
JOCOSITY. *n. f.* [from *jocose*.] Waggery; merriment.
A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or *jocosity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii.*
JOCULAR. *adj.* [jocularis, Latin.] Used in jest; merry; *jocote*; waggish; not serious.
These *jocular* flanders are often as mischievous as those of deepest design. *Government of the Tongue, f. 5.*
The satire is a dramatick poem; the stile is partly serious, and partly *jocular*. *Dryden.*
JOCULARITY. *n. f.* [from *jocular*.] Merriment; disposition to jest.
The wits of those ages were short of these of ours; when men could maintain immutable faces, and persist unalterably at the efforts of *jocularity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii.*
JOCUND. *adj.* [jocundus, Latin.] Merry; gay; airy; lively.
There's comfort yet; then be thou *jocund*. *Shakespeare.*
No *jocund* health, that Denmark drinks to day,
But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell. *Shakespeare.*
They on their mirth and dance
Intent, with *jocund* musick charm his ear;
At once with joy and fear his heart rebounds. *Milton.*
Alexis shun'd his fellow swains
Their rural sports, and *jocund* strains, *Prior.*

JOI

JOCUNDLY. *adv.* [from *jocund*.] Merrily; gaily.
He has no power of himself to leave it; but he is ruined *jocundly* and pleasantly, and damned according to his heart's desire. *South's Sermons.*
TO JOG. *v. a.* [schocken, Dutch.] To push; to shake by a sudden impulse; to give notice by a sudden push.
Now leaps he upright, *jogs* me and cries, Do you see
Yonder well-favour'd youth? *Donne.*
This said, he *jogged* his good steed nigher,
And steer'd him gently toward the squire. *Hudibras, p. i.*
I was pretty well pleased while I expected, till fruition *jogged* me out of my pleasing slumber, and I knew it was but a dream. *Norris's Miscel.*
Sudden I *jogged* Ulysses, who was laid
Fast by my side. *Pope's Odyssey.*
TO JOG. *v. n.* To move by succussion; to move with small shocks like those of a low trot.
The door is open, Sir, there lies good way.
You may be *jogging* while your boots are green. *Shakespeare.*
Jog on, *jog* on the foot-path way,
And merrily heat the stile-a,
A merry heart goes all the day, *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Your sad fires in a mile-a. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Here lieth one, who did most truly prove
That he could never die while he could move;
So hung his destiny, never to rot
While he might still *jog* on and keep his trot. *Milton.*
Away they trotted together: but as they were *jogging* on, the wolf spy'd a bare place about the dog's neck. *L'Estrange.*
Thus they *jog* on, still tricking, never thriving,
And murthering plays, which they miscall reviving. *Dryden.*
JOG. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A push; a slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a hint given by a push.
As a leopard was valuing himself upon his party-coloured skin, a fox gave him a *jog*, and whispered him, that the beauty of the mind was above that of a painted outside. *L'Estrange.*
Nick found the means to slip a note into Lewis's hands, which Lewis as slyly put into John's pocket, with a pinch or a *jog* to warn him what he was about. *Arbutnot.*
A letter when I am inditing,
Comes Cupid, and gives me a *jog*,
And I fill all the paper with writing
Of nothing but sweet Molly Mogg. *Swift's Miscel.*
2. A rub; a small stop; an irregularity of motion.
How that which penetrates all bodies without the least *jog* or obstruction, should impress a motion on any, is inconceivable. *Glanville's Seepf.*
JOGGER. *n. f.* [from *jog*.] One who moves heavily and dully.
They, with their fellow *joggers* of the plough. *Dryden.*
TO JOGGLE. *v. n.* To shake.
In the head of man, the base of the brain is parallel to the horizon; by which there is less danger of the two brains *joggling*, or slipping out of their place. *Derham.*
JOHNAPPLE. *n. f.*
A *johnapple* is a good relished sharp apple the Spring following, when most other fruit is spent: they are fit for the cyder plantations. *Mortimer's Hist.*
TO JOIN. *v. a.* [joindre, French.]
1. To add one to another in continuity.
Wo unto them that *join* house to house, that lay field to field. *Isa. lviii.*
Join them one to another into one stick. *Ezek. xxxvii. 17.*
The wall was *joined* together unto the half. *Neh. iv. 6.*
2. To couple; to combine.
In this faculty of repeating and *joining* together its ideas, the mind has great power. *Locke.*
3. To unite in league or marriage.
One only daughter heirs my crown and state,
Whom not our oracles, nor heav'n, nor fate,
Nor frequent prodigies permit to *join*
With any native of the Ausonian line. *Dryden's Æn.*
4. To dash together; to collide; to encounter.
When they *joined* battle, Israel was smitten. *1 Sam. iv. 2.*
They should with resolute minds set down themselves to endure, until they might *join* battle with their enemies. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
5. To associate.
Go near, and *join* thyself to this chariot. *Ast. vii. 29.*
Thou shalt not be *joined* with them in burial. *Isa. xiv. 20.*
6. To unite in one act.
Our best notes are treason to his fame,
Join'd with the loud applause of publick voice. *Dryden.*
Thy tuneful voice with numbers *join*,
Thy words will more prevail than mine. *Dryden.*
7. To unite in concord.
Be perfectly *joined* together in the same mind. *1 Cor. i. 10.*
8. To act in concert with.
Know your own interest, Sir, where'er you lead,
We jointly vow to *join* no other head. *Dryden's Aureng.*